FAMILY LIFE

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ALL THE SEXES

It is scientifically inaccurate to classify human beings as "masculine" or "feminine," says psychiatrist George W. Henry; "each individual is an incalculable complex of masculinity and feminity." The apparently facetious title of his new book, *All the sexes,* is an attempt to convey the idea that there is every gradation from one extreme to the other; but most of his 600 pages are given to a discussion of what would commonly be known as the homosexual — a term of convenience which, he says, represents an abstract approximation with little relation to scientific fact. The book embodies the results of more than 15 years of highly intensive study of the subject.

In discussing the factors that may prevent full differentiation, he speaks vaguely of hereditary and constitutional elements, but the environmental and psychologic factors will seem to most readers to cover the ground. In great detail and with innumerable brief case histories he tells of personal reactions, types of adjustment, personality development, social problems, and legal difficulties.

Prevention deserves particular attention. In one case after another the same background is pictured: a weak and ineffectual father, a strong and aggressive mother. A young man, selecting a life partner, should not only avoid an over-aggressive girl but he should avoid a girl whose mother is over-aggressive, Dr. Henry suggests.

"All living beings are relatively masculine or feminine in response to circumstances under which they live; civilization and culture, as we understand them, are dependent upon characteristics and capacities which cannot be dissociated from masculinity and femininity. The present Occidental trend is in the direction of a matriarchal system, with increasing masculinity on the part of women. This ascendency of women has been fostered by political and industrial competition between the sexes, the increasing tendency on the part of both sexes to avoid parental and home-making responsibilities, and the destruction of masculine males and preservation of feminine males by modern warfare. This gradual change may foreshadow for Western civilization a decline and fall such as that of the Roman Empire.

"We excel in the dissipation of natural resources, we foster dependence of individuals through increasing specialization, worst of all we court extinction through the competition between men and women

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in the treadmill of industrialization. It is inconceivable that this mode of living must continue but the solution is not easily found. The immediate problem is that of human reproduction. Perpetuation of humans has always been accomplished in a haphazard manner but the increasing burdens of parenthood demand more careful selection than ever before of those who would reproduce. Many centuries ago we were given instruction as to how this selection should be made: Have you not read, that he which made them at the beginning, made them male and female . . . for this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: and they twain shall be one flesh? (Matt. 19:4-5.) Such a union can take place only between a male and a female who supplement each other's needs . . . If we really behaved intelligently in regard to human breeding we could more readily subscribe to the injunction that no man put asunder what God hath joined together."

He discusses the function of the psychiatrist, the social worker, and the clergyman. To the last-named he gives a bit of advice that every counselor might heed: "be careful to think of tomorrow's possibilities, rather than of yesterday's mistakes." He gives detailed suggestions to parents for proper sex education of their children — 40 pages that deserve wide reading.

"Concluding general impressions" are repeated from his earlier (1941) scientific work, *Sex variants*. He defines these as individuals who have failed to achieve and maintain adult heterosexual modes of sexual expression and who have resorted to other modes of sexual outlet. The sex variant should be studied and classified in accordance with his adaptability to social laws and customs. This study and classification can be made most efficiently, Dr. Henry asserts, by a psychiatrist who has specialized in sexual psychopathology. "Society should protect children by classifying sex variants as soon as it is possible to do so. If a sex variant is inclined to impose himself upon children he should be segregated immediately and until he ceases to manifest these tendencies."

"Failure to provide children with education regarding sexual matters is one of the most serious defects of our present social system."

"There is no adequate substitute for well-adjusted parents."

"The male child appears to be more vulnerable to distortion in psychosexual development than the female."

"An essential part of the preparation for adult heterosexual life is training in the activities and responsibilities consistent with the sex of the child. A girl should not only have knowledge of domestic activities but should engage in these activities until she feels secure in actually performing them and in supervising their performance. Likewise a boy should be trained in the mechanics and the responsibilities of maintaining a home."

"As yet society has no solution for the problems of the sex variant," the author admits. The whole subject represents one of the most obscure and controversial aspects of human relations and every reader will find things in this book—and in any other book on the subject — with which he will disagree. But no reader can fail to be impressed with the paramount import-

ance of sound family life.

(ALL THE SEXES: a study of masculinity and femininity, by George W. Henry. Pp. 599, price $7.50 from Rinehart & Co., 232 Madison ave., New York, N.Y., 1955.)

Educational Notes

GROWING RECOGNITION of marriage counseling as a specialty in its own right is indicated by the fact that classified telephone directories ("yellow pages") all over the United States are beginning to list this as a separate classification.

MARRIAGE AND FAMILY COUNCIL of Miami, Fla., is being reorganized to operate for one year under the sponsorship of the church federation. The experiment will determine whether this a desirable partnership. Dr. Dora H. Klemer has resigned as director.

SOME MARRIED MEN may become as overworked as women used to be, if their wives continue to confuse cooperation with exploitation, Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg told a luncheon audience. Sharing the work of the home does not mean *saving* the work for a tired husband to do in the evening, particularly when the wife has been at home with no outside responsibilities, she warned her audience.

TELEVISION STATIONS which continue "to victimize immature audiences with a concentrated and profuse deluge of crime, brutality, sadism, and outright murder," must be deprived of their licenses, says Frieda B. Hennock, retiring member of the FCC. She presented figures showing that acts of violence on the screen had doubled in number in one year, in the New York City area.

TEACHERS' training schools must pay more attention to the development of personality, says Percival M. Symonds of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has published many studies showing widespread evidences of impaired mental health, often verging on mental disease, in the profession. In a new survey he finds that feelings of personal inadequacy, hostility, and a tendency to blame others, attempts to cover up and hide from oneself feelings which he can not tolerate, and unsatisfactory emotional and social relationships, are some of the principal difficulties associated with inadequate teaching.

COST OF LIVING was named as the principal source of worries in American family life, in a recent Gallup poll. Followed in order: health, family problems (personal problems, raising the children, getting rid of a bothersome mother-in-law), jobs, and housing.

PAUL POPENOE'S BOOK, "Marriage is what you make it," will be published in South Africa this fall in a translation into Afrikaans, the official language.

MARRIAGE IS FOR TWO is the title of a new book by Frances Bruce Strain, announced for publication in October by Longmans, Green & Co.

Survey of the Field

Nation-wide survey of education for human relations and family life will appear this winter as a bulletin of the Secondary School Principals' Association, and under the sponsorship of the National Education Association in Washington, D.C. This represents a three-year survey by Mrs. Frances Bruce Strain and Lee Eggert. Dr. Eggert is curriculum coordinator in the School of Education, University of Florida. The substantial volume, described as a "framework" for public ac-

tion, shows the widespread interest in and acceptance of the subject in public school circles, and should encourage further spread of education in this field, as rapidly as teachers can be trained for the purpose.

Research Notes

MANY INDIVIDUAL WORKERS are now continuing beyond 65, the traditional age for retirement, according to Census figures. These show that 5½% of all workers are between 60 and 64 years old, 5% are beyond 65,—a negligible difference.

IN CANADA the birth-rate is showing its most rapid decline in Quebec, the province with the largest Roman Catholic population.

NUMBER OF MARRIAGES in the U.S. (and also in Canada) has decreased in recent years and is likely to remain at a low level for at least several more years to come. There are two main factors: the high marriage rate after the war, which left few marriageable persons, and the smaller number of persons of marriageable ages due to the low birth-rates during the depression and war years.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY in 1954 reached a new high, according to the Children's Bureau, with an increase of 9% over the previous year.

SINCE GOVERNMENT FIGURES in the USA do not take account of religious affiliations, data on this point are relatively rare. Neva R. Deardorff reports (in the Milbank Memorial Fund *Quarterly,* April, 1955) several surveys in New York City, that seem to be as accurate as possible. Averaging them it appears that about 47% of the population claims Roman Catholic affiliation, 22% Protestant, and something over 20% Jewish.

FIRST MARRIAGES account for three-fourths to four-fifths of all marriages registered in recent years, says the National Office of Vital Statistics, and the average ages are about 20 for brides, 23 for grooms. Of the remarriages approximately one-quarter were of persons previously widowed, three-quarters divorced; average ages were 35 for brides, 40 for grooms.

WHEN PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIPS are disturbed, the child has difficulty in assimilating iron and often develops anemia during the first six months of life. But such anemia did not occur in children who are breast-fed, according to a study by George H. Pollock and Julius B. Richmond. They found emotional problems present in each case of feeding difficulty. *(Psychosomatic Medicine,* Fall, 1953.)

SIGNIFICANT GAINS were made in reducing the prejudices of children toward minority groups in a program planned to identify and then fulfill the unfilled emotional needs of individual children in a study reported by Lawrence Parks. *(Educational Leadership,* October, 1953.)

Inexpensive Pamphlets

HOMES FOR FOSTER CHILDREN, by Kathleen Cassidy Doyle. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Committee, 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE AND HANDLE ABNORMAL PEOPLE, by Robert A. Matthews and Loyd W. Rowland. Pp. 48, price 65c from Natl. Assn. for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y. — Primarily a manual for police officers.

WHAT IS POPULARITY? by Mary L. Northway. Pp. 48, price 50c from Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand ave., Chicago 10, Ill.—Help for parents and teachers, in dealing with children.

TRIANGLES AND INFATUATIONS

MRS. LUCILE MORRISON

The familiar domestic triangle in all its variations is usually a symptom of marital discord rather than its primary cause. It is the acute situation which brings to a crisis a chronic complaint, and may even serve as its cure. For the moment the counselor must deal with the triangle, since "Two's a company, three's a crowd." Given time and opportunity, he must eventually deal with the emotional needs of husband and wife which brought a third person into the picture.

Time is essential for everyone concerned, and is itself potent medicine for infatuations. The person who seeks professional help is driven either by a feeling of guilt or by a sense of complete rejection. Both attitudes are born of deep-seated insecurity, and no decision is wise or permanent when colored by such basic fears. Whatever the outcome of the situation, it must be made a constructive experience in terms of individual growth. Both husband and wife must understand the causes underlying the failure of their marriage. The counselor's task is to dispel both exaggerated feelings of guilt and the bitterness of rejection, in the interest of future emotional health and effective living.

The first interview takes on particular importance because infidelity, imagined or real, may lead to impulsive actions which are regretted later. After rapport is established, seek to relieve the tension that so often leads to ill-advised confession, premature accusation, retaliation, separation, or demand for divorce. The second essential is to secure pertinent information, since circumstances radically alter triangle cases and methods of handling them. From the client's spontaneous story it is well to note such facts as:

1. *Is the situation new or one of long standing?* Is it an incident, an amorous habit, a "great love"? Is the client suffering from acute shock or an excess of masochistic endurance?

2. *How far has it gone?* Has the mate left home or demanded divorce?

3. *Who knows about it?* Is it common knowledge in the community? Are the children aware of the situation? Is it still only a jealous fear born of a hint from a "friend" or "evidence" in the usual form of lipstick or letter?

4. *Has the situation already been discussed by husband and wife?* In what spirit?

The third essential is to send the client home with hope for the future, whatever comes, and something specific to think about and do before the next interview.

On rare occasions an *unmarried Other Woman* comes to say that she does not want to break up another woman's home, but could not help falling in love with a married man. This is a personality problem familiar in marriage readiness counseling and should be handled as such.

An increasing number of men come for counseling in an effort to recapture a wife's interest and preserve the family unit. Such a man is bewildered by her discontent, outraged by her infidelity, but determined to win her back. Often she has turned elsewhere because she feels he has taken her for granted, has concerned himself with personal ambition, spent money instead of time and thought on his family, and has put off until a vague tomorrow the companionship of today. A careful analysis of the marriage and his role may enable him to convince her of his changed sense of values.

At times a husband, perhaps in his fifties, comes to say he has fallen in love,

is afraid his wife will suspect, and wants to know if, how, and when to tell her. If he merely seeks to ease his conscience by confessing to his wife, he should be helped to see that this infatuation is *his* problem, which only he can solve. Why did he *need* another woman? What lack did he feel at home? What lack exists within himself?

The client often insists that he still respects and loves his wife and did not seek this miraculous new love, so different from the old. His verbal analysis of this "difference" may show that his present romantic emotions were first felt in adolescence for someone he would never have married, or were first experienced with his wife and can be recaptured with her now in a more mature form.

If he is sure he wants a divorce, time can be gained by showing him that success in a second marriage depends on understanding what destroyed the first. Only if his wife can adjust to the situation, make a new life for herself and let him go willingly, will he feel secure. This will require a little time well worth spending.

"To Tell or Not to Tell," is a matter of circumstances and temperament. The motive and timing are more important than the fact of announcing to a wife what she usually already knows or suspects. In the interest of honesty and a fresh start, the story may eventually be told, but if it comes to light during counseling it is less damaging than when used as a weapon in the heat of battle.

A wife comes for help more readily than a man or unmarried girl because, whichever role she plays in the triangle, her emotions include fear of losing financial security, social status, and the protection of a father for her children. A counselor will not urge her to give up a lover or put up with a wandering husband, but will help her make her decision with full awareness of what is involved.

Reactions to rejection vary with temperament and a Johnson Temperament Analysis is an invaluable aid in gaining and giving insight. Some women, in spite of heartache and hurt pride, will do anything to save a marriage. Some are vindictive and unwilling to give an unloved husband his freedom. Others feel, as the counselor probably does, that the husband will be no happier with another woman, and that the solution lies in making over the present marriage. For the wife this often involves making over herself, an exciting challenge if the counselor presents it as such. What does the Other Woman have that the wife does not? Usually time to spend on herself and on the husband. Most rejected wives have had little time for either.

There are a few practical suggestions which will reassure the client and gain time for more adequate marital counseling later. If they seem unduly directive, remember that the client came seeking an immediate answer to a specific question: 'What can I *do*?" She is entitled to an honest answer, one which does not pretend to solve her problem by magic formula, but does fill her need for constructive guidance. Indirect methods can be used when her fear is less acute.

1. As wife and mother you have all the legal, social, financial, and emotional advantages, as long as you do not leave home.
2. Feel secure in your position as wife, even when it is severely threatened. Do not be tempted to contact the Other Woman. You only place yourself at her mercy and heighten her sense of power.
3. Ask yourself what you want to ac-

complish, then never lose sight of that goal. When in doubt about what to do or say, ask yourself if it will further that end, and act accordingly.

4. Do *not* discuss your problem with relatives or friends.
5. Go to work on your marriage. Concentrate on being a wife. A change in your focus of attention will alter the emotional climate of your home and accomplish more than words, tears, threats, or promises.

Back of every so-called Triangle involving another woman or another man, there are normal, inescapable Triangles in daily living. Help the client recognize them for what they are — potential conflicts in loyalty and interest, therefore threats to a mutual sense of security in marriage and an invitation to seek attention elsewhere. The "Third Party" may be a sick or demanding mother, a child, a house too large for easy care, a husband's business, a wife's profession, golf, or alcohol. In one of these less obvious triangles the client may find the real cause of the present problem and something specific to do about it.

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Marital Infidelity, by Frank Samuel Caprio, M.D., price $3.50 from Citadel Press, 222 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1953.

(Abstract of remarks at the AIFR workshop on the techniques of Counseling, Aug. 4, 1955.)

Around the World

FRENCH ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, with only one dissenting voice, adopted a resolution calling for authorization of "preventive sterilization" of women on medical grounds.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT voted down (as usual) a proposal to liberalize the Dominion's divorce laws. This project is brought up regularly by the western members and defeated as regularly by the Roman Catholic members from Quebec, and other conservatives.

PUBLIC OPINION POLL IN SPAIN revealed that women think they should marry about the age of 24, to a man of 30; but that most city girls do actually marry at 26-28. Qualifications of an ideal husband were that he be hard-working, "good," intelligent, religious, "understanding," and cheerful. Disqualifications considered most serious were cruelty, drunkenness, and lack of religion, in that order.

ANNUAL REPORT of the Merseyside Marriage Guidance Council (87 Lord st., Liverpool 2, England) reveals 518 new cases initiated in 1954. Total number of interviews was 1584, in addition to which the staff gave 79 public addresses. There are 10 counselors on the staff. Half the financial support comes from the Liverpool City Council, the remainder from private sources.

CARTOONISTS have long found a source of inspiration in the plight and antics of nervous husbands, waiting in the "fathers' room" of a maternity hospital. In Duesseldorf, Germany, the maternity hospital has established a bowling alley in its basement, where the fathers can work off their anxieties, until the nurse appears with the information, "It's a boy."

HOLLAND has carried out a census of people living permanently on canal boats.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

STUDIES IN MOTIVATION, ed. by David C. McClelland. Pp. 552, $6 from Appleton-Century-Crofts, 35 W. 32d st., New York 1, N.Y., 1955.

Here are 50 papers dealing with one of the most important topics in psychology, and one that has been too much neglected. Why do people behave in any given way? How can they be induced to behave in some other way? The papers here brought together are heterogeneous, but all of them are selected because they have some bearing on the questions. The majority of them are factual or experimental, though sometimes on a narrow foundation. This is definitely a book for the specialist but even the casual reader will pick up many interesting ideas. By way of illustration: letting little girls be as aggressive as they liked did not tend to make them all peaceful and cooperative by "getting the aggression out of their systems," as some have naively asserted would be the case; each day they became more aggressive than the day before. Dr. McClelland, who edits this substantial volume, is at Wesleyan University (Connecticut.)

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SOCIAL CASEWORK IN MARITAL PROBLEMS, a group study. Pp. 199, price 15 s. from Tavistock Publications Ltd., 2 Beaumont st., London W. 1, England, 1955

In 1948 the Family Welfare Association of London established a Family Discussion Bureau to provide help for people with marriage problems. It planned to "develop a psychodynamic approach" and was based on the application of psychoanalytic technics. Evidently some family case workers in Great Britain have been as much misled by the attractions of psychoanlaysis, as have some in the United States. The present volume presents a good picture of the methods and results, with detailed description of half a dozen cases. It is at once evident that the experiment was not very successful. Of all those who came, three-fourths "discontinued during the initial period." Apparently they did not feel that they were getting enough help to make it worth while to come any longer. Of those who stayed for longer treatment 15% were thought to show marked improvement, 27% considerable, 30% some, and 28% "none apparent." Evidently the attempt to apply psychoanalytic techniques to marriage counseling, like the attempt to apply "non-directive" techniques, has not produced sufficient results to justify the time and money spent. Anyone interested in counseling will profit by reading the account of this experiment.

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FOYERS RAYONNANTS, by Francois Dantec. Pp. 236 (paper covers), price $1.95 from La Librarie Familiale, 4123 rue St-Denis, Montreal, Canada, 1954.

This authoritative volume, setting forth the views of the Roman Catholic church as a "moral guide to Christian love" (the sub-title) is issued "for limited circulation." The author, an abbe in French-speaking Canada, declares that "the carnal realities of marriage should be subject to four laws": (1) justice (intercourse is not a privilege to be allowed, but a right to be recognized by each partner), (2) chastity, (3) prudence, and (4) charity (each must generously seek the happiness of the other). Attitudes and thoughts are prescribed in great detail; *coitus reservatus* is condemned. As to

fecundity the rule is, "As many children as it is reasonable to have,—neither more nor less." The number of children may properly be limited because of the mother's health, or for economic reasons (including adequate housing), or to provide proper education for them. The "rhythm" method is approved, when the motive for using it is satisfactory. An appendix emphasizes that, estimable as is the conjugal vocation, the religious vocation involving virginity is superior: "this is a dogma of our catholic faith and to deny it would be heresy."

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COUNSELING WITH PARENTS, by Edith M. Leonard, Dorothy D. Vandeman, and Lillian E. Miles. Pp. 330, price $3.75 from Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1954.

Three California educators present an imaginary teacher who, though not trained in counseling, is able to help parents of small children. She discusses group meetings as well as dealing with individual parents and individual children. The book is intended primarily for teacher training.

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HE WAS NOT MY SON, by Madeleine Joye. Pp. 155, price $3.00 from Rinehart & Co., Inc., 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y., 1954.

It was not until the Joye twins, Paul and Philippe, were nearly six years old that any question arose as to the possibility that they were not brothers. Then the resemblance to Philippe of one of the boys' school-mates, Ernestli X., seemed too remarkable to be ignored, especially after the fact was established that all three children had been born at the same time in the same hospital in Switzerland. Over the frantic protests of Mme. X., scientific tests were made which proved conclusively that, while Philippe and Paul could not be brothers, Philippe and Ernstli were identical twins. A mistake had obviously been made at the hospital, where no foot-prints were taken or other identification recorded.

This book, which Mme. Joye began 15 days after the birth of her babies as a record of their development, became, then, an account of the indecisions, the fears, and the agony which the twins' parents endured as they learned the truth, and after they exchanged their adored Paul for the stranger who was really their son.—*Sue Kimmell.*

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LET'S HAVE A BETTER WORLD, by Daniel Wolford La Rue. Pp. 240 (no index), price $4 from Exposition Press, 386 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1955.

One of the nation's veteran psychologists brings together in this volume his conclusions from a lifetime of study and observation. Calling it a program for progress and survival, he gives adequate recognition to eugenics as well as to education. After presenting a yardstick for measuring civilization, he asks, "What must we do to be civilized?," and follows this with detailed discussions of the philosophy of life and of ways whereby mankind can attain freedom, culture, self-realization, economic sufficiency, and world peace. Such broad surveys as this are most welcome in a culture that tends more and more to atomize knowledge.

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TECHNOLOGY AND THE CHANGING FAMILY, by W. F. Ogburn and and M. F. Nimkoff. Pp. 329, price $3.75 from Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park st., Boston 7, Mass., 1955.

Starting with the Industrial Revolution, the family has been transformed from a socio-economic institution with

many important functions, to the kind of limited social group in which "the informal personal factor is paramount." Almost all of these changes are described by the authors (sociologists at Florida State University) as the results of technological changes and scientific discoveries. These changes, of interest and importance to every student, are well documented. A concluding section on the future of the family foresees further changes in line with what has gone before: "a major objective of the personality functions of the family is to produce happy marriages and psychologically healthy children, and future scientific discoveries should make it easier to attain these objectives."

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BUILDING YOUR LIFE, by Judson T. Landis and Mary G. Landis. Pp. 332, price $4 from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave , New York 11, N.Y., 1954.

Two sociologists widely-known as writers on family life here offer practical help to those in their early teens. The six parts are: About you, Learning to understand others, Obligations, You and your family, Physical and mental health, and Growing up economically. Particularly abundant photographs, self-rating scales, and other learning devices will appeal to high school classes, and it will undoubtedly be widely popular as a textbook as well as for outside reading.

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PSYCHOLOGY OF PERSONNEL IN BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY, by Roger M. Bellows. Pp. 467 ; price not given from Prentice-Hall, 70 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1954.

Second edition of a popular book of 1949, valuable to anyone who deals with human nature. Dr. Bellows is director of the Personnel Research Center at Wayne University, Detroit.

PSYCHOLOGICAL COUNSELING, by Edward S. Bordin. Pp. 409, price $5 from Appleton-Century-Crofts Co., 35 W. 32d st., New York 1, N.Y., 1955.

Counselors are to be found among educators, social workers, lawyers, and ministers, as well as psychiatrists and psychologists, says Dr. Bordin (Univ. of Michigan) ; and he finds it hard to differentiate. He concludes that psychology is the science of behavior, and that a psychological counselor is a person "who aids people with those problems of behavior in which the critical issues have to do with their emotions and motivations." But doesn't a clergyman do the same thing? Dr. Bordin develops an eclectic concept based on a dynamic psychology. The book is evidently intended as a college textbook and it is heavily loaded with academic discussions and illustrations of student counseling, which will make it less valuable to non-academic counselors than some other books. In fact, the whole character of the book suggests that the counselor whose work is limited to a college campus gets a very one-sided and inadequate picture of what counseling really involves.

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TEEN-AGE GLAMOR, by Adah Broadbent. Pp. 128, price $2 from Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison ave., New York 22, N.Y., 1955.

America has a great deal more "glamor" than it needs, already, and the ideal is not what teen-agers need to cultivate. But the present supply of glamor might well be spread out more widely, thus being diluted at the same time. Miss Broadbent (an Ohio high school teacher) has a great deal of good information and advice for young girls but—at least in the opinion of a masculine reviewer—she lays it on too thickly.

DON'T LET ANY YOUNG MAN

go into the Armed Services or industry, without preparation to meet new attitudes toward sex, lax standards of personal ethics, and possibilities of exploitation that he is certain to encounter. The Institute's pamphlet No. 23,

BUILDING SEX INTO YOUR LIFE

was prepared particularly to help these young men (and it is equally valuable for young women!) Chaplains ordered it by the thousand, during the last war. It is required reading in many high schools. Dr. S. R. Laycock, head of the department of psychology at the University of Saskatchewan and former president of the Canadian Federation of Home and School says:

> "I wish that a copy of Popenoe's **Building Sex Into Your Life** could be placed in the hands of **every** young man of sixteen years of age and over. It would save many from inadequate conceptions of love and marriage—conceptions which lead them to disaster. Those who object to the straight-forwardness of this pamphlet should consider the kind of sex information now received—information that is usually mis-information but at best shrouded in wrong attitudes towards love and marriage."

If you know a young man who is going into the service, give him a copy of this pamphlet. If you are associated with any boys' club, any class or society of young men, see that each one has a copy. It will help them to understand themselves and to understand others.

The price is only 25c per copy;
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